



County Borough of Tynemouth.

FORTIETH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health.

1920.

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County Borough of Tynemouth

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman :—COUNCILLOR J. FRATER, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :—COUNCILLOR JAS. HARRISON, M.D.

THE MAYOR, ALDERMAN HUTCHINSON.

ALDERMAN BOLTON. „ PORTER. COUNCILLOR DAME MAUD BURNETT. „ CLARKSON. „ COATS. „ DOUGLASS.	COUNCILLOR FITZHUGH. „ HASTIE. „ MIDDLETON. „ ROWE. „ THIRKLE. „ WAINE.
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STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

*Medical Officer of Health. Administrative Tuberculosis Officer, and
Medical Officer to the Education Authority.*

JAMES A. HISLOP, M.D.; L.R.C.P.; D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Tuberculosis Officer.

KEITH B. MACGLASHAN, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.P.H.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

AMY ROBINSON, M.D. (Edin.)

*Chief Sanitary Inspector, Inspector under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act.
Food and Drugs Acts., etc.*

GIBSON EDWARDS, A.R.S.I.

Assistant Inspectors.

WILLIAM L. McQUEEN, A.R.S.I.

JAMES STANLEY, A.R.S.I.

EDWARD E. MILBURN, Cert. R.S.I.

Disinfector.

HENRY HODGSON.

Tuberculosis Nurse.

MISS MILLS.

Health Visitors.

MISSES MINTO, SHAW, CRAIK AND BELDON.

Clerks.

ALBERT R. FORSYTH, Chief Clerk.

STANLEY H. MOFFAT, Clerk.

MISS HUITSON, Typist.

MISS BARNESLEY, Junior Clerk.

Matron of Moor Park Infectious Diseases Hospital.

MISS M. EWART.

Matron of Frater Maternity Home.

MISS M. MATTHEWSON.

LEGAL SUMMARY.

LOCAL ACTS.

Tynemouth Improvement Act	...	...	...	...	...	1866
Tynemouth Corporation Water Act	...	...	...	...	...	1897
Do.	do.	...	...	...	...	1898
Do.	do.	...	...	...	...	1907
Tynemouth Corporation Act	...	...	...	...	...	1910
Do.	...	...	...	...	...	1916
Do.	...	...	...	...	...	1919

ADOPTED ACTS.

Date of Adoption.

Public Library Act	...	...	...	...	13th July, 1868.
Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889	...	...	...	...	23rd October, 1889.
Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1891	...	...	...	...	11th September, 1891.
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890—					
Part II.	...	...	...	...	23rd March, 1892.
Part III.	...	...	...	...	9th February, 1891.
Part IV.	...	...	...	...	21st April, 1896.
Part V. (to come into operation 1st Jan 1921)	...	...	...	...	24th November, 1920.
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907—					
Part II., Sections 15 to 27 and 29 to 33					} 28th August, 1909.
Part III., Sections 34 to 47 and 49 to 51					
Part IV., Sections 52 to 65 and 67, 68					
Parts V., VI., and X.	...	...	...
(Certain adaptations were made by the Local Government Board with regard to Sections 25, 27, 35, 38, 59, 75, and 92).					
Part VII., Sections 79 to 86	...	...			} 1st February, 1909.
Part VIII., Sections 88 to 90	...	...	
Part IX.	...	...	...	...
Notifications of Births Act, 1907	...	...			1st May, 1912.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE,
 TYNEMOUTH,

1ST JUNE, 1921.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
 of the County Borough of Tynemouth.*

MR. MAYOR, DAME BURNETT, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting to you my Twelfth Annual Report being the 40th Report presented to you by successive Medical Officers.

The Report deals with Vital Statistics, Records of Disease, and General Sanitary Administration.

The work done by the School Medical Officer has been issued as a separate report.

It is worthy of note that the infantile mortality rate of 92 per 1000 births is the lowest rate recorded in the history of the Borough.

In 1917 the birth rate fell to the low figure of 22.05 per 1,000, but increased in 1920 to 32.16, a figure higher than any recorded since 1909.

The Fourth Annual Baby Week Celebration was held during the week commencing 3rd July. Certificates were distributed to mothers whose attendances at the Child Welfare Centre had been satisfactory. The parents were afterwards entertained with tea and sports.

The Maternity Home was finished during the year and officially opened by the Mayoress, Mrs. Hutchinson, on 3rd July, although the first patient was admitted on 6th May.

The work of converting privy-ashpits to the water carriage system of sanitary accommodation was begun and the progress made is noted in the report.

I would again take the opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for the assistance and courteous consideration which they have extended to me throughout the year, and to my colleagues and members of the staff of the Health Department, as well as to other Corporation Officials for their valuable and ready help at all times.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. A. HISLOP,

Medical Officer of Health.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

—0—

POPULATION.

The population of the Borough as estimated by the Registrar General for the year 1920 was 60,318 for calculation of the death rate, and 60,541 for calculation of the birth rate.

At the census of 1911, the total population was 58,816 and the number of families or separate occupiers was 12,783 which gave an average of 4.5 persons per family or occupier.

The **natural increase** of population or the excess of the number of births over deaths during 1920 was 991.

The following table shows the distribution and density of population calculated upon the estimated figure.

DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION.

WARDS.	Population estimated to 30th June, 1920.	Area in Acres.	Persons to the Acre.
Central	5146	30	171.5
Collingwood	8000	2299	3.4
Dockwray	6706	82	81.7
Linskill	9163	314	29.1
Milbourn	5772	114	50.6
Percy	6523	762	8.5
Preston	6038	564	10.7
Rudyerd	5591	41	136.3
Trinity	7602	82	92.7
County Borough of Tynemouth ...	60541	*4288	14.1

* Exclusive of 2 acres in Percy Ward, 81 in Collingwood Ward, and 1 in Preston Ward, which are covered by water.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The principal industries are fishing, fish-curing, ship-building and repairing, coal-mining, manufacture of foodstuffs, white-lead, etc.

There are three large public parks in the Borough, 36.51 acres in extent, and the Council have provided accommodation for 914 allotments which include about 60.77 acres of land.

The Council have also provided a large salt water swimming bath at Hawkey's Lane. The Bath measures 100ft. by 40ft. and varies in depth from 3ft. to 6ft. 6ins. In connection with it are two shower baths, hot and cold, two foot baths, and two lavatories with urinals and w.c.'s.

The scholars from different schools attend in rotation from the month of May to the end of September. Adults, both male and female are also admitted during specified hours at a nominal charge for the season.

The only voluntary hospital is the Victoria Jubilee Infirmary which has beds for 50 patients, although it has been found necessary to provide accommodation for urgent cases in rooms not originally intended as wards. The Committee of Management have at present under consideration the question of making considerable extensions to the present buildings and funds are being raised for that object.

The Out-Patient Department which was added last year, has treated during the last 15 months 2,919 out-patients, and 735 have been admitted as in-patients.

Special provision is made in the wards for complicated cases of pregnancy, for cases of surgical tuberculosis and for pensioners, whilst the out-patient department also gives facilities for the treatment of ear and throat cases sent by the Education Authority.

I am indebted to Mr. T. Percival, Clerk to the Tynemouth Union, for the following particulars in respect to Poor Law Relief throughout the whole union during the year ended 30th September, 1920.

The average daily number of inmates in the Union Institution was 373.

The average daily number in the Children's Homes was 92. The amount expended in out-door relief was £18,324 11s. 9.

The Tynemouth Union area covers the County Borough of Tynemouth, the Borough of Wallsend, and the urban districts of Blyth, Cramlington, Earsdon and Longbenton.

The populations and areas of the districts comprising the Union are as follows :—

	Area in acres.	Population at Census.
Blyth	3,499	28,338
Cramlington (also includes East Hartford, West Hartford and Seaton Delaval.)	9,445	15,882
Earsdon (also includes Backworth, Holywell, Murton, Seghill, Whitley and Monkseaton ...	9,898	30,022
Longbenton (also includes Weetslade and Walker)	8,782	34,185
North Shields Township	2,495	32,063
Tynemouth Township	1,877	26,753
Wallsend East	1,798	13,218
Wallsend West	927	27,677

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered was 1,955 of which 1,857 were legitimate and 98 illegitimate.

The transferable births were :—

		INWARD TRANSFERS.	OUTWARD TRANSFERS.
Legitimate	Males	3	1
	Females	6	5
Illegitimate	Males	2	5
	Females	1	9

Allowing for these adjustments the **nett total Births** to be credited to Tynemouth were therefore 1,947, giving a **birth rate of 32.1 per 1,000 of the population.** 973 births were males and 974 were females. The birth rate in England and Wales during 1920 was 25.4 and for the great Towns 26.2 per 1,000

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES IN WARDS.

WARD.	BIRTHS.	Birth Rate per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Illegitimate Births.	Percentage of Illegitimate Births to Total Births.
Central	207	40.2	11	5.3
Collingwood	234	29.2	11	4.7
Dockwray	291	43.3	18	6.1
Linskill	198	21.6	5	2.5
Milbourn	223	40.3	10	4.4
Percy	158	24.2	5	3.1
Preston	172	28.4	3	1.7
Rudyard	219	39.1	15	6.8
Trinity	233	30.6	6	2.5
Inward Transfers ...	12	—	3	—
Borough of Tynemouth	1947	32.16	87	4.4
Mean of Ten Years— 1911-1920 ...	1644	26.9	69	4.1

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths registered within the Borough was 1,030, but of these 125 were non-residents and require to be deducted from the total, while it is necessary to add 51 deaths of residents which occurred outside the Borough, in order to arrive at the nett deaths to be credited to Tynemouth. The **nett deaths** were therefore 956 which is equal to a **death rate of 15.84 per 1,000 of the population.**

The death rate for England and Wales was 12.4 and for the Great Towns 12.5 per 1,000.

Whilst our death rate shows a decrease of 2.5 per 1,000 upon the previous year, it is still considerably higher than the average for England and Wales.

There were during the year 131 deaths from influenza and pneumonia which is equivalent to a death rate of 2.1 per 1,000 and is very much above the average for the last 10 years.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—The number of deaths of persons belonging to Tynemouth which occurred in Public Institutions during the year was as follows :—

Tynemouth Poor Law Institution	...	...	204
Tynemouth Victoria Jubilee Infirmary	...	...	62
Moor Park Hospital	...	...	14
Frater Maternity Home	...	...	3
Other Institutions outside the Borough	...	...	38

This makes a total of 321 which is 33.5 per cent. of all deaths during the year and is twice the number which occurred in institutions during the year 1919.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES IN WARDS.

WARD.	Total Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population.
Central	88	17.1
Collingwood	90	11.2
Dockwray	155	23.2
Linskill	106	11.6
Milbourn	128	22.2
Percy	90	13.8
Preston	94	15.6
Rudyerd	118	21.1
Trinity	87	11.4
Borough of Tynemouth ...	956	15.84
Mean of 10 years—1911-1920...	988	16.85

The deaths occurring in each quarter were as follows :—

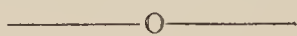
<i>Period.</i>				<i>Number of Deaths.</i>	<i>Death rate per 1,000.</i>
First Quarter	...	...	...	252	16.7
Second Quarter	...	...	...	285	18.9
Third Quarter ...	...	...	...	162	10.7
Fourth Quarter	...	...	...	257	17.4

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—There were 180 deaths of children under one year of age, which gives an **infant mortality rate of 92 to every 1,000 children born.**

There were 19 deaths of illegitimate infants which gives an **illegitimate infant mortality rate of 218.3 per 1,000** illegitimate births. Although the illegitimate infant mortality rate is more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the total infant mortality rate, it is extremely satisfactory to be able to record that this year marks the lowest infant death rate recorded in the Borough.

The infant mortality rates for England and Wales and for the Great Towns were 80 and 85 respectively.

The neo-natal deaths or those taking place during the first month of post natal existence were 69, giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 35.4 per 1,000 births.



SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.



MR. MAYOR, DAME BURNETT, AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my report for 1920 being my Fifteenth Annual Report with tables, showing the work done in the Department during the year.

WATER.—The Borough has a constant domestic supply derived from the water-works at Fontburn, Northumberland, with the exception of a few dwellings and outlying farms supplied by wells and springs.

A sample taken from the laboratory tap on 19th July gave the following results :—

	Grains per gallon.
Total solid matters in solution dried at 212°F. ...	9.380
Chlorine existing as chlorides ...	0.696
Ammonia ...	0.002
Albuminoid ammonia ...	0.008
Nitrogen existing as nitrates ...	0.003
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F. ...	0.780
Lead and other poisonous metals ...	None.
Appearance in two foot tube ...	Dark brown colour and clear.
Smell when heated to 100°F. ...	None.
Microscopical examination of sediment ...	satisfactory.

“ The figures of this analysis are usual for the Font Water, save that the peaty organic matter, indicated by the oxygen absorbed from permanganate, is high. The lead dissolving power of the sample is 0.20 parts per 100,000 ; higher than that of the last sample, but more like what is usual in the water.

The sample is in our opinion suitable for a town supply.”

The bacteriological examination of a sample of font water taken on 29th October, 1920, gave the following results :—

“Number of organisms per c.c.	On agar at 37°C., 23 per c.c. On gelatine at 22°C., 20 per c.c.
Colon bacillus test.	Colon bacilli present in 100 c.c. but not in 10 c.c.
Remarks.	The sample of water, while not of the very best, would appear to be of a very fair average quality (bacteriologically).”

The plumbo-solvent action of the Font supply appears to vary from time to time, and may be due to a large alkaline spring, which enters the reservoir at the upper end and suffices to keep the supply slightly alkaline in reaction.

A sample taken in the month of April, 1920 showed that the lead dissolving power at that time was only 0.04 parts per 100,000.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.—The question of privy conversion has had the attention of the Committee throughout the year and sanction was given to borrow the sum of £2,000 which was approved by the Local Government Board on 5th June, 1914, but the scheme was stopped owing to the outbreak of war. The matter was reconsidered in July, 1919 and the Council decided to resume the scheme for the conversion of ashpit-privies.

The Ministry of Health on 4th September, 1919 consented to the loan of £2,000 as sanctioned by the Local Government Board and stated they would be prepared to entertain an application for a further loan for the continuation of the work.

Instructions have been given by the Committee that from time to time privy-ashpits should be reported where there is a sufficient water supply and sewer available in order that the question of conversion may be considered. Notice is first served on the owner of the property giving him two calendar months to alter the existing closet accommodation. In cases where the owner has failed to comply with the requirements of the Corporation, the Borough Surveyor prepares a plan and specification for the necessary work and tenders are obtained for its execution. The Finance Committee gave authority for the expenditure of a sum not exceeding £1,000 in the financial year for the conversion of ashpit-privies.

The number of notices served during the year for the conversion of ashpit-privies to water closets was 99, and the number converted was 21. Other conversions were in hand at the end of the year.

It is estimated that at the end of the year 3,878 water closets existed in the Borough.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIVY AND DRY ASHPITS WITHIN THE BOROUGH.

Ward.	Privy ashpits.	Dry ashpits.	Total
Central	8	12	20
Collingwood	183	20	203
Dockwray	23	6	29
Linskill	41	22	63
Milbourn	63	5	68
Percy	6	64	70
Preston	31	30	61
Rudyard	6	9	15
Trinity	26	6	32
	<hr/> 387	<hr/> 174	<hr/> 561

At the end of the year there were also 8,936 privy pails and 1,170 dry ashbins.

The number of informal or preliminary notices served on account of defective sanitary pails was 2,280, and of these 1,311 were complied with, 741 statutory notices were served, and at the end of the year 728 had been complied with. Of the latter figure 137 pails were provided by the Local Authority and the cost recovered from the respective owners. 2,039 new sanitary pails were thus provided during the year.

In addition to 79 water-closets erected during the year for new buildings 10 privy pail closets were converted to 13 water closets and 25 additional water closets were erected.

SCAVENGING.—During the year Mr. R. H. Storer who was superintendent of the Cleansing Department resigned his appointment as superintendent and the Committee considered it expedient that the scavenging work of the Borough should be transferred to the Department of the Borough Surveyor, and that the new cleansing superintendent should be responsible for the efficient scavenging of the Borough. The work of the Department has therefore been controlled throughout the year from the Borough Surveyor's Department.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.—From time to time inspection was made by the inspector of each district with a view to ascertaining what nuisances existed. The inspection included the outlying districts of Old Allotments Shiremoor, Murton Row, Middle Engine, Blue Houses, etc., House to House inspections and visits respecting notifications of infectious diseases were also made.

A detailed list of nuisances found is to be found on page 46.

RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911.—During the year one "Formal" sample of rag-flock was purchased from an upholsterer in the Borough to ascertain if the quality of flock was up to the standard, and the following figures are a true copy of the Public Analyst's report:—

Soluble chlorine as chlorides determined as
prescribed by the Rag Flock Act, 1911 ... 23 parts per 100,000.

SEAMEN AND COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—There were 26 seamen's and 7 Common Lodging Houses on the register at the end of the year, which provided accommodation for 411 seamen and 274 male lodgers in the Common Lodging Houses. There is no provision made in any of the lodging houses for females. While some of the houses are not suitable others are so constructed that females and married couples could be entirely separated at one end of the building.

The houses are frequently inspected and usually found in a fairly clean state. The walls and ceilings of rooms, staircases and passages are lime-washed twice a year and also the sanitary conveniences in the Common Lodging Houses.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—There were six distinct offensive trades established under the Public Health Acts and regulated by Bye-laws. Persons carrying on these trades are registered. All the premises were regularly visited, and in very few cases had complaint to be made to the occupier.

The following is a list of the trades and number established :—
Gutscraping 1 ; fish and potato frying 40 ; dealers in bones, animal skins, etc., 1 ; fish manure making 1 ; tallow melting 1 ; and tripe boiling 3.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—All factories, workshops, workplaces and outworkers premises were inspected to ascertain compliance with the Factories and Workshops regulations. Six notices were served to lime-wash or cleanse premises ; 5 to provide additional sanitary conveniences ; 6 to repair and make suitable existing sanitary accommodation ; 1 to repair a factory wall and 1 where an underground bakehouse had been commenced in contravention of the Act. 14 of these notices have been complied with and the remaining 5 are in hand.

Further particulars will be found in the tables on page 43.

SCHOOLS.—During an inspection as to the sanitary arrangements and water supply of schools the following conditions were found :—

School.	No. of class rooms.	Lavatory basins.		Water Closets		Urinals	Drinking water No. of taps.
		Child-ren.	Teach-ers.	Child-ren.	Teach-ers.		
Cullercoats ...	15	20	1	20	3	1	3
Eastern Junior ...	20	16	3	21	2	2	2
Eastern Senior ...	5	13	1	13	1	—	2
King Edward ...	24	40	5	42	7	2	3
Chirton ...	8	6	1	16	2	2	2
Percy Main ...	13	10	2	27	1	2	3
Queen Victoria ...	29	30	6	32	5	3	2
Royal Jubilee ...	21	14	2	25	2	4	4
Western ...	25	31	3	33	4	3	4
Christ Church ...	12	7	—	17	1	2	2
Priory ...	5	9	—	13	—	2	1
Percy St. John's ...	4	3	—	12	1	1	—
Preston (†) ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
St. Cuthberts ...	12	6	—	11	1	1	2
St. Josephs ...	7	8	1	7	2	1	1
St. Peters ...	4	6	—	5	1	—	1
Trinity ...	4	7	—	8	1	1	1
Spring Gardens ... (temporary)	6	6	—	—	1	—	—(*)
Spring Gardens ... (open air)	2	4	—	8	—	1	1

(†) A privy ashpit is provided.

(*) The school adjoins St. Josephs, and the scholars use the conveniences, etc., of the latter school.

FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.—The highest standard or best quality of milk is insisted upon and in order to keep the milk up to that standard samples are taken from vessels conveyed throughout the Borough by local farmers' carts, from the farm itself, also from milk vessels sent to the Borough by farmers in adjoining districts and from other districts by rail, for the usual analysis and also for the presence of dirt.

The attention of farmers has been drawn with good effect to the delivery of milk by rail in cans not thoroughly cleansed. Samples of milk obtained for analysis are usually purchased in a " Formal " manner.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDERS.—The register at the end of the year contained the names of 19 cowkeepers and 79 dairies and milkshops making a total of 98 premises in the Borough from which

milk is sold. The number of cows kept at the time of the last inspection of the dairy farms was 202, the number at each varying from 1 to 23 cows. The total number of cows kept at the present time is about 100 less than the period just before the war, this being due to the high price of cows and feeding stuff. The supply of milk received into the Borough from all sources is now quite equal to the demand. About 1,000 gallons per day are received by rail from Northumberland, Westmoreland, Cumberland and Dumfriesshire.

When the dairy farms are inspected, all the milk stores, milk vessels and utensils connected with the milk business are examined.

The limewashing of walls in the dairies and cowsheds is done twice a year.

When visiting the farms twice a year, each cow is examined by the Veterinary Inspector for the presence of tuberculosis and samples of milk are taken direct from the cows which have any symptoms of the disease for bacteriological examination.

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS, 1912 and 1917.

MILK AND CREAM NOT SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

	Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
MILK ...	106	Nil.
CREAM ...	Nil.	Nil.

CREAM SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.—Three samples were submitted for analysis during the year, and in each case the statement on the label as to preservatives was correct. In each instance also the amount of fat present in the preserved cream as determined by analysis was found to be above 35 per cent.

MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDER, 1919.—The action taken by the Local Authority under this order is reviewed under the section dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare, and will be found on page 32.

MEAT.—Butchers shops are regularly inspected and any doubtful meat is examined and if necessary condemned.

During the control of meat a large quantity was reported by the butchers and destroyed after being condemned but since the decontrol meat has been of much better quality.

Occasionally a tuberculous carcase is found when slaughtered but generally the best grade of meat is brought into the Borough for slaughter. Frozen and chilled meat is also of good quality.

At the end of this section will be found a table showing the quantity of meat condemned and destroyed during the year.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—During the year licensed butchers who had previously slaughtered in their front or back shops each provided a private slaughter house apart from the premises.

A few butchers do not slaughter but buy the carcasses of animals which have either recently been slaughtered, or deal in frozen or chilled meat only.

The following table gives particulars of the number of licensed and registered slaughter houses in the Borough.

		In 1914.		In January, 1920.		In December, 1920.
Registered	...	6	...	6	...	6
Licensed	...	45	...	34	...	32
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	...	51	...	40	...	38

The premises are regularly inspected, but it is impossible to be at every slaughter house at the time of slaughter as all slaughtering is carried on about the same time.

OTHER FOODS.—Other food stuffs exposed or prepared for sale receive regular attention and perishable fresh food such as fruit, fish, the manufacture of ice-cream, and the utensils used are subjected to special inspection.

Bakehouses are regularly visited and the sanitary condition of the premises, benches, floors, etc., kept under supervision.

FISH.—This is a fishing port with a daily fresh fish market. The fish is examined every morning as it arrives in port before it is sold. Some of the fish is from boats which have been at sea for 10 to 14 days, the fish being preserved and packed in ice. Careful inspection is also made of fish which comes overland from Hull, Aberdeen and other places.

The fresh herring season is from May to September when fresh herrings are sold by the cran, but during the latter part of the season herrings are cured by being gutted and packed in barrels with salt.

Herrings are kippered, haddocks and other fish cured in fish curing houses connected with the fishing industry at the quay.

A fish guano factory is in close proximity to the quay where all fish refuse, condemned fish or glut of herrings are sent each day and put through a proper process for making fish manure.

The fish quay is washed down after the market each day by Corporation workmen.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.—The number of samples of food and drugs purchased during the year under the Food and Drugs Acts was 170, of which 58 were “ Informal ” and 112 “ Formal ”. 29 samples of milk were certified by the Public Analyst to be below the standard fixed by the “ Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901 ” or to contain a large amount of dirt, and 14 of these were the subject of proceedings. In the 15 other cases the vendors were cautioned by the Health Committee.

Samples of various other kinds of food are regularly purchased for analysis including dry goods, butter, margarine, lard, cheese, drugs, etc. These samples are frequently purchased in an “ Informal ” manner, and are followed by a “ Formal ” sample being taken if the article of food is found to be not genuine or adulterated.

Tables giving the number of samples taken and the results of analysis will be found on pages 44 and 45.

The following articles and quantities of food were condemned during the year as being unfit for human food :—

PROVISIONS AND VEGETABLES.

					Tons.	Cwts.	Lbs.	
Butter			65½	
Tomatocs				10 tins.
Peas				1 tin.
Cheese			84	
Sugar		1	64	
Condensed Milk				41 tins.
Apricots				2 tins.
Pears				2 tins.
Pineapple			—	6 tins.
Salmon	—	—	—	4 tins.

FISH.					Tons.	Cwts.	Lbs.	
White Fish	...	...	...	...	—	8	42	
Herrings	...	...	...	...	3	1	0	
Kippers	...	...	...	...	—	6	98	
MEATS, ETC.								
Beef	...	...	...	...	2	7	64	
Lamb	...	...	...	...	—	—	108	
Mutton	...	...	...	...	—	15	63	
Liver	...	...	...	...	—	3	70	
Bacon	...	...	...	...	—	4	12	
Corned Beef	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	3 tins.
Pork	...	...	...	...	—	1	92	

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.—As officer under this Act, I have visited all rat infested premises and have notified the occupiers that they are responsible for the extermination of rats.

It was found unnecessary to serve any notices under Section 5 of the Act, as all occupiers used every possible means of destroying the rats by catching them in traps or using poisonous bait, and although there is still a number of rats throughout the Borough, I am pleased to be able to report that the number has been greatly reduced since the end of 1919.

In November, 1920, I made a special effort during Rat Week to induce occupiers of infested premises to catch rats by offering twopence per rat and a prize for the largest number of rats caught. The money was collected by public subscriptions and two prizes were offered. The number of rats brought to the depot was very disappointing however.

A quantity of rat poison containing Barium Carbonate was at one period made up and sold at twopence per dozen pieces from this Department but as it was found to be a very slow poison and not sufficiently effective, we ceased to make it and advised the occupiers to obtain poison from chemists.

I am, Madam, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

GIBSON EDWARDS,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The infectious diseases compulsorily notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health during the year were as follows:—Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Puerperal Fever, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Erysipelas, Enteric and Paratyphoid Fever, Dysentery, Cholera, Plague, Typhus Fever, Relapsing Fever, Continued Fever, Trench Fever, Malaria, Epidemic Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, Encephalitis Lethargica, Acute Poliomyelitis, Acute Polioencephalitis, Pneumonia (acute primary and influenzal), Tuberculosis (all forms).

The following table shows the number of notifications of notifiable infectious diseases received since 1916:—

YEAR.	Pneumonia.	Influenzal Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Malaria.	Measles and Ger'n measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Perpetual Fever.	Erysipelas.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Acute Polymelitis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Tuberculosis Other Forms.	Encephalitis Lethargica.
1916	...	...	...	...	364	130	15	64	2	40	1	...	17	96	61	...
1917	...	...	...	...	1159	51	20	32	4	38	1	...	19	110	68	...
1918	...	...	...	...	220	49	29	21	1	33	2	1	14	91	63	...
1919	79	31	2	29	1628	76	31	8	4	44	1	...	38	99	53	...
1920	145	36	...	10	...	140	51	10	4	33	...	...	29	129	49	2

SMALLPOX.—14 contacts were notified arriving from infected ports or from steamers on which a case of smallpox had occurred during the voyage. All were kept under observation but none developed the disease.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Percival, Clerk to the Tynemouth Guardians, I am enabled to give the following figures relative to the vaccination of children within the Borough for the year 1919.

Births.	Vaccinated.	Insusceptible.	Dead.	Conscientious Objectors.	Postponed.	Removed	Unaccounted.	Percentage not vaccinated including Columns 5, 6, 7, & 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1574	584	6	121	827	10	15	11	54.8

No primary or re-vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

SCARLET FEVER.—Cases notified, 140 ; deaths, 0 ; fatality per cent. 0.0. Many of the cases reported were mild in character, and in several instances attention was only directed to the nature of the illness when peeling was detected. In addition to isolation of the patient, the other means of prevention adopted were disinfection of the home, the free supply of disinfectants, and the exclusion of contacts from school for specified periods. In all cases library books were disinfected, or, if thought necessary, destroyed.

The cases notified were fairly evenly distributed throughout the year ; in September the notifications rose to a maximum of 21 during the month. 72.1 per cent. of the total cases were notified during the age-period 5-15 years.

DIPHTHERIA.—Cases notified, 51 ; deaths, 3 ; fatality per cent. 5.8.

The prevalence of diphtheria during the year shows a slight increase of cases over the previous year, but the fatality rate is practically only one half of the rate of 1919.

The maximum number notified in any month was during January when eight cases occurred. Towards the close of this month two cases occurred in the same class at Priory School, and further inquiry into the matter led to the following up of a number of absentees and also to the swabbing of the whole of the class. By this means two positive swabs were obtained from scholars at school and after exclusion no further cases occurred in the classroom.

The facilities offered by the bacteriological laboratory for assistance in the diagnosis of the disease is now recognised by most medical men, and 345 swabs were examined from the throats of contacts, convalescents, or suspected cases of the disease. 44 phials of diphtheria antitoxin containing 2,000 units each were distributed during the year for treatment or prophylactic use.

Cases of diphtheria treated at the isolation hospital are not discharged until two successive negative swabs have been obtained.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Cases notified, 10 ; deaths, 6 ; fatality per cent. 60.0

No cases were notified during the months of April, May, July and October but three cases occurred in one family notified during the month of March. It was found however that one of the children had been ailing from about the middle of February, and the other two were secondary to this case.

ERYSIPELAS.—Cases notified 33 ; deaths, 2 ; fatality per cent. 6.0.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—Cases notified, 2 ; deaths, 1 ; fatality per cent. 50.0.

The first case was notified during the month of January, and the patient was a miner who was brought home from the colliery feeling ill on the 7th January. At the onset the temperature was high with acute delirium for about two days, but afterwards quietened down and the patient became more or less lethargic. After the onset there was transitory paralysis of the left facial muscles, but no ptosis or other ocular paralysis. The patient recovered but was left somewhat irritable and at times forgetful.

The second case was a bricklayer, aged 34 years, who took ill about 9th December. At first the patient was considered to be a mental case but was flushed, drowsy and muttering. He subsequently became lethargic and his speech was slurred and indistinct. He remained in a condition of stupor until his death which occurred on 28th December.

MALARIA.—Cases notified, 10 ; deaths, 0 ; fatality per cent. 0.0. All cases had been contracted abroad.

PNEUMONIA.—Cases notified, 182 ; deaths, 107 ; mortality rate per 1,000 1.76.

TUBERCULOSIS.—The total number of notifications received during 1920 was 189, relating to 178 new cases, 11 of which were notified more than once, and were made up as follows :—

		Form A.		Form B.		Totals.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	
Pulmonary	...	77	48	3	1	129
Non-pulmonary	...	24	14	8	3	49
Totals	...	101	62	11	4	178

91 notifications on Form C. and 5 on Form D. were also received.

The Localisation of the Disease in cases notified is shown in the following table.

				Males.	Females.
Lungs	...	...	...	80	49
Peritoneum		...	...	8	1
Glands	...	...	...	11	4
Brain, Meninges		...	...	5	5
Spinal Column		...	...	2	1
Joints	...	...	...	4	3
Bones	...	...	...	0	1
Other parts		...	...	2	2
				<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	...	...	...	112	66

(1). PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Deaths, 80 ; mortality rate per 1000, 1·32. The distribution of deaths with the mortality rate in each ward was as follows :—

WARD.	Popula- tion.	Notifica- tions.	Deaths.	Mortality Rate.					
				1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
Central ...	5127	11	6	1·17	0·89	3·16	0·61	1·23	2·02
Collingwood	7970	13	8	1·00	0·39	1·35	1·31	1·05	1·56
Dockwray ...	6681	19	11	1·64	2·02	2·91	2·35	1·73	1·86
Linskill ...	9130	9	6	0·65	0·68	1·89	0·57	0·69	0·90
Milbourn ...	5750	18	12	2·08	1·95	1·50	2·91	0·91	1·44
Percy ..	6499	11	7	1·07	1·12	1·83	0·96	0·97	1·91
Preston ...	6015	6	6	0·99	0·69	1·07	1·39	0·87	0·68
Rudyerd ..	5572	27	15	2·69	2·98	2·52	1·69	2·27	0·74
Trinity ...	7574	15	9	1·18	1·37	1·42	1·38	0·97	2·05
Whole Borough	60318	129	80	1·32	1·27	1·90	1·42	1·15	1·46

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS IN RELATION TO AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE.

AGE IN YEARS.		Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 & over.	Totals.
Notifications	{ Males	—	3	12	12	41	11	1	80
	{ Females	—	5	11	11	17	4	1	49
									—
Total									129
<hr/>									
Deaths	{ Males	—	2	4	15	20	7	1	49
	{ Females	—	3	4	2	17	4	1	31
									—
Total									80
<hr/>									

(2). NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Deaths, 29 ; mortality rate per 1,000, 0·46.

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS IN RELATION TO AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE.

AGE IN YEARS.		Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 & over.	Totals.
Notifications	{ Males	1	8	20	2	1	—	—	32
	{ Females	1	4	6	3	2	1	—	17
Total									49
Deaths	{ Males	1	5	5	1	1	—	—	13
	{ Females	1	3	3	3	4	1	1	16
Total									29

REPORT UPON DISPENSARY AND INSTITUTIONAL
TREATMENT BY DR. MACGLASHAN.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

The dispensary is now at the Health Department in Preston Road and the new premises consist of a doctor's room, a treatment room, nurse's room, and a waiting room sufficiently large to deal with the number of cases now seen.

The number of **new cases examined** during the year was 236. This figure includes 78 “ **contacts** ” who had been exposed to the risk of infection . The number of “ contacts ” found to be infected was 7, while 11 are being kept under observation. There are two beds at Moor Park Hospital specially reserved for observation cases. Other cases attend the dispensary weekly.

The following table gives an analysis of new cases found to be suffering from tuberculosis :—

		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Insured	...	69	5	2	2	78
Uninsured	...	3	13	0	1	17
Children	...	20	16	13	14	63
Total ...						158

TREATMENT.—Calcium chloride has been used during the last 18 months with sufficient success to continue this method of treatment. 1 grain in 4 minims of distilled water is subcutaneously injected and this is given ten times or continued by the mouth in a mixture if the reaction is marked. The use of tuberculin has been discontinued.

The cases treated at the clinic may be classified thus:—

Treated.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Insured	120	18	8	5	151
Uninsured	5	32	4	5	46
Children ...	50	34	24	30	138
Totals ...	175	84	36	40	335

The results of treatment at the end of the year were:—

	Still attending.	Not attending.	In Sanatoria.	Left District.	Not able to attend.	Disease arrested and treatment ceased.	Died.	Totals.
Adults ...	125	20	13	4	8	2	25	197
Children ...	91	20	4	3	—	12	8	138

The following table shows the occupation of those attending the clinic:—

	Males.	Females.
Inside Manual Workers ...	30	4
Clerks, Shop Assistants, and other inside workers ...	6	14
Discharged Soldiers, Sailors, and W.A.A.C. ...	85	1
Outdoor Workers	15	3
Housewives, Domestic ...	...	33
Scholars ...	67	60
Under school age or no occupation ...	8	9
	211	124

The number of cases treated in sanatoria during the year was 79, 74 of which were pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary. Of these 58 were males and 21 females. 15 were insured persons, 40 discharged soldiers, 15 non-insured persons, and 9 children, and were distributed as follows:—

SANATORIUM.	In Sanatorium 1st Jan., 1920.		Admitted during year.		Discharged during year.		Died.		In Sanatorium on 31st Dec., 1920.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Woodburn ...	4	—	17	—	16	—	1	—	4	—
Moor Park ...	5	2	25	11	20	9	6	1	4	3
Stannington	2	2	4	3	3	3	1	—	2	2
Barrasford ...	—	2	12	7	12	7	—	—	—	2

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

VENEREAL DISEASES.—The free treatment clinic is provided at the Skin Department of the Newcastle Royal Infirmary and bacteriological examinations for cases of venereal diseases are made at the Durham College of Medicine, Newcastle. Alterations at the auxiliary centre which it is proposed to establish at Tynemouth have almost been completed, although great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining some of the necessary articles to carry out the alterations.

The number of bacteriological specimens examined was 513 as compared with 464 the previous year.

Nature of Test.	Newcastle Clinic.	Union Hospital.	Jubilee Infirmary.	S.Shields Clinic.	Deans Hospital.	Practitioners.
Wasserman re-action ...	355	16	7	2	3	86
Microscopical ...	29	...	...	...	...	15
Totals ...	384	16	7	2	3	101

14 specimens for the detection of gonorrhoea and 67 for other organisms were also examined by the medical officers of the treatment centres.

The number of persons treated at various clinics in the district is given in the following table :—

Disease.	Treatment Centre.	
	Newcastle.	South Shields.
Syphilis	97	10
Soft Chancre	1	3
Gonorrhoea	59	21
Conditions other than venereal	27	8
Total new cases from Tynemouth	184	42
Attendances	2224	164
In-patient days	200	...
Does of Salvarsan—		
Substitutes (Out-patients)	597	71
Substitutes (In-patients)	12	...

5 deaths were registered during the year from syphilis or “ specific ” disease.

CANCER AND MALIGNANT DISEASE.—Deaths, 65 ; mortality rate per 1,000, 1.07.

Six deaths occurred between 25 and 45 years ; thirty-one between 45 and 65 years, and 28 over 65 years of age.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.—Deaths, 210 ; mortality rate per 1,000 3.48.

INFLUENZA.—Deaths, 24 ; mortality rate per 1,000 0.39.

A few cases of influenza began to appear during the early part of the year and although they were generally of a mild character, the disease seemed to reach its maximum during the month of May, and the cases of pneumonia which increased proportionately with the prevalence of the disease reached a maximum during the month of May also. The monthly mortality from these diseases is shown in the following table.

	Total Deaths.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Inward. Transfers.
Influenza ...	24	—	3	5	7	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia...	107	15	9	9	19	22	5	5	3	2	4	5	8	1

Cleansing and Disinfection of verminous persons and their belongings.—

There is no cleansing station available in the Borough for the cleansing and disinfection of persons under the Cleansing of Persons Act, but the Education Committee have an arrangement for the use of the disinfector and premises at the Union Hospital for such cases as may require these facilities. The Local Authority when requested also remove verminous clothing and bedding from private homes and undertake the disinfection of the premises wherever this is found necessary. The disinfection in such instances is done at the isolation hospital.

Disinfection of premises and articles of clothing.—The following table shows the number of rooms disinfected and number of articles removed and disinfected :—

Disease.	Rooms.	Articles of clothing.
Scarlet Fever ...	143	1146
Diphtheria ...	54	345
Enteric Fever ...	8	122
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	12
Measles ...	4	15
Tuberculosis ...	58	158
Vermin ...	33	35
Puerperal Fever ...	4	20
Cancer ...	7	68
Pneumonia ...	7	...
Other diseases ...	17	38
Scabies ...	...	169
	336	2128

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Administrative Arrangements.—Arrangements have been made by the Local Authority for carrying out the provisions of :—

1. The Notification of Births Acts 1907 and 1915.
2. The Midwives Acts 1902 and 1918.
3. The Maternity and Child Welfare Act 1918.

Supervision of Midwives.—The work connected with the administration of the Midwives Acts includes the visiting of the homes of the midwives, inspection of their instruments, etc., advising them on their duties under the acts and under the rules issued by the Central Midwives Board.

The following is the revised list of persons certified as Midwives resident or practising within the Borough :—

Name.	Address.	No. of Certificate.
Emmerson, Margaret	... 11, Waldo Street, North Shields	... 20153
Hart, Dorothy	... 37, Stephenson Street, No. Shields	... 19570
Laidler, Violet M.	... 66, Stephenson St., No. Shields	... 18873
Warren, Isabella	... 11, Linskill Street, No. Shields	... 14146
Young, Ellen E.	... 28, Percy Street, Tynemouth	... 31031
Gallon, Agnes	... 25, Nelson Street, Willington Quay	10670
Liddle, Ethel	... 32, Sidney Street, North Shields	... 43185
Moody, Rose Mary	... Nurses Home, Willington on-Tyne	40506
Taylor, Isabella	... 2, Parker Terrace, Rose Hill	
	Willington Quay	... 38449
Swanston, Kate	... 9, Collingwood Terrace, Whitley Bay	12600
McIvor, Polly	... 53a, Front Street, Tynemouth	... 22325
Carter, Henrietta	... 25, King Street, North Shields	... 49124
Matthewson, Margaret A.	Frater Maternity Home, No. Shields	46551
Summers, Grace Wilson	Nurses Home, Smeaton Street	
	Willington Quay	... 2687
Fanthorpe, Ethel	... Cross House, Front Street, Tynemouth	45664
Corney, Catherine	... Frater Maternity Home, No. Shields	52258

The number of cases attended during the year by midwives was 957 or 49.1 per cent. of births notified.

Work of Midwives.

Year.	Midwives.	Cases attended.	Medical aid summoned.	Stillborn.	Miscarriages.
1916	13	666	31	56	1
1917	12	497	40	42	4
1918	12	735	75	21	22
1919	15	822	128	36	1
1920	16	957	136	38	6

Medical aid was summoned during 1920 for the following reasons :—
Illness of mother, 82 ; Illness of child, 54.

Under the Midwives Act, 1918, provision is made whereby a midwife shall call in to her assistance in any emergency a registered medical practitioner, and it is interesting to note that for the ten years prior to the operation of the Act which took effect from 1st January, 1919, the average number of times medical aid was summoned each year calculated upon the number of cases attended solely by midwives was :—

Year.	Number of births attended by midwives.	Number of times medical aid was summoned.	Percentage.
1918	735	75	10.2
1917	497	40	8.0
1916	666	31	4.6
1915	622	29	4.6
1914	722	19	2.6
1913	651	8	1.2
1912	585	25	4.2
1911	550	21	3.8
1910	532	16	3.0
1909	441	22	4.9
Average for 10 years ...	600	28	4.7

During the two years that the Midwives Act 1918 has been in operation the number of times medical aid has been summoned is shown in the following table, and it will be seen that the requests for medical aid have increased three times, when compared with the average percentage for the ten years previously.

Year.	Number of births attended by midwives.	Number of times medical aid was summoned.	Percentage.
1919	822	128	15.5
1920	957	136	14.2

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CARE OF THE MOTHER.—**Visitation of and Consultations for expectant Mothers.**—The Health Visitors made 1,165 visits during the year to expectant mothers. To the ante-natal clinic a number of cases had been referred by doctors, a few by midwives and others who had not had a midwife or doctor engaged, had been advised to attend by the Health Visitors themselves.

122 consultations for expectant mothers were held during the year.

“FRATER” MATERNITY HOME.—The “Frater” Maternity Home was opened during the year, and the first case was admitted on 6th May. Up to the end of the year 52 cases had been admitted, and during that period there were 49 births, 30 males and 19 females. The average duration of residence was 18.6 days. Medical aid was requisitioned in two instances.

There were no cases of puerperal fever during the year.

Necessitous and complicated cases of pregnancy are admitted by special arrangement to the Jubilee Infirmary, an Institution in close proximity to the maternity home itself, where two beds are at the disposal of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. Eight cases were admitted during the year with the following complications:—Caesarian Section 2; eclampsia 2; antepartum haemorrhage 2; contracted pelvis, etc., 2.

MILK (Mothers and Children) ORDER.—Dried milk has been supplied free or at less than cost price in 33 cases. The work has been carried on by means of voluntary help under the supervision of Mrs. Alfred Hill, and the following are details of the extent to which milk was supplied.

No. of persons receiving milk at less than cost price	...	2
No. of persons receiving milk free	... ..	31
No. of lbs. of milk distributed at less than cost price		27
No. of lbs. of milk distributed free	... ..	340

From the voluntary section of the work 16,901 lbs of Glaxo were supplied at cost price.

INFANT HYGIENE.

The total number of births notified during the year was 2,033 including 78 still births and 20 outward transfers. In 3 instances duplicate notifications were received. Of the total births 745 were notified by medical men, 957 by midwives and 331 by parents or others. 86 births during the year were found not to have been notified, but these were duly intimated after the requirements of the Notification of Births Acts were brought to the notice of the persons concerned.

The number of first visits by the Health Visitors was 1,939 and of these 480 births occurred in houses of one apartment, 643 in houses of two apartments, 407 in houses of three apartments, 240 in houses of four apartments and 169 in houses of five apartments or over.

12,961 re-visits were made to infants under 1 year and 5,521 to children from one to five years.

As soon as the cards relating to the children of 5 years of age have been completed they are forwarded to the School Medical Officer in order that he may record any ailments or defects of the child during the first five years of its life upon the school record cards. The early history of the child is thus available to the school Medical Officer during the course of any subsequent ailment which may occur.

Puerperal Fever.—Cases notified, 4 ; deaths, 0.

Two of the deaths occurred in the practice of medical practitioners and two in cases attended by a midwife. In the two latter cases instructions were given as to disinfection of the midwife's person, and her outer garments and bag with instruments were carefully disinfected by the Local Authority. Three of the cases were treated in hospital and one case was nursed at home.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—29 cases were notified and all the infants except one, were kept under observation by the Health Visitors. The case not visited was at the special request of the medical man in attendance who stated that no nurse was required. With the exception of this case and three which occurred at the Frater Maternity Home, all the cases were attended and nursed by the staff of the Nursing Association. A total of 551 visits was made by the Nursing Staff to the infants affected. In none of the cases notified was there any permanent injury to both eyes, but in two instances there was slight permanent injury in one of the eyes affected.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.—Deaths under two years, 21 ; mortality rate per 1,000 births, 10.7. The mortality rates for England and Wales, and the Great Towns, were 8.3 and 10.4 respectively.

The Health Visitors make inquiry at the homes of all cases where deaths are observed in the weekly mortality returns and in such other cases as may come to their knowledge during the course of ordinary routine visitation.

Still Births.—There were 78 still births. Four of these were illegitimate children. Their location was as follows :—

Ward.	Central.	Collingwood.	Dockwray	Linskill.	Milbourn.	Percy.	Preston.	Rudverd.	Trinity.
Still-births	11	5	17	6	7	8	8	6	10

83.3 per cent. of the still-births occurred in houses with three rooms or under. Efforts are made to get parents affected with syphilis treated at the venereal diseases clinic.

Measles.—Deaths, 2 ; mortality rate per 1,000, 0.03.

During the first few weeks of the year measles was prevalent to some extent although not epidemic, but during the remaining portion of the year the number of cases of measles coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health was very few.

Whooping Cough.—Deaths, 6 ; mortality rate per 1,000, 0.09.

Home Nursing.—Under the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme provision has been made for nursing cases requiring attention, and an arrangement has been made whereby a retaining fee is paid to the Nursing Association for the services of a nurse to undertake work as provided for in the Maternity and Child Welfare Regulations. A small fee for each visit is given in addition to the retaining fee and the new arrangement came into operation on 1st December, 1919.

REPORT UPON THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE BY DR. AMY ROBINSON.

During the year 1920 there were 6,447 attendances at the Guild made by 1,567 children. Of these 4,620 attendances were made by 1,049 children under one year old and the remaining 1,827 attendances by 643 children between one and five years (school age), of whom 125 had also attended when under one year.

Consultations were held on three afternoons a week, the average weekly attendance was 126.4, a large increase on the preceding year.

Tea was provided at each meeting and a short Health talk was given by one or other of the four Health Visitors whenever possible.

70 expectant mothers were seen and advised as required. Bags of linen were lent to 8 necessitous cases recommended by the Health Visitors for use during the confinement.

During Baby Week an exhibition was arranged which included a demonstration by the National Clean Milk Society, also a Garden Party for mothers and babies who had attended regularly at the infant Consultations, when certificates of attendance were presented by the Chairman of the Health Committee.

The Committee has to thank the V.E.M. Sub-Committee of the Invalid Children Aid Association for their extremely useful work in supplying of dried milk, etc. They also wish to thank members of Committee and other ladies and the honorary auditor for valuable help in many ways.

Subscriptions amounted to £23 12s. 0d. £20 being granted to the V.E.M. Sub-Committee.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

The inspectorial staff consists of the Chief Sanitary Inspector and three district inspectors. The chief inspector deals particularly with the inspection of meat and other foods, the inspection of dairies, cowsheds and milk shops, inspection under the Housing Acts, and also supervises the work of the district inspectors or undertakes work of such importance as to require his special attention. One of the Inspectors attends to work connected with infectious diseases, and assists the chief inspector in carrying out special inspections allotted to him. The general sanitary work of the district is divided between the remaining two inspectors.

Five Health Visitors are also employed in the Public Health Department and the services of one is given entirely to tuberculosis work while the remainder are employed in the activities of the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme.

Office Accommodation.—It has been felt for some years past that the office accommodation for the administration of Public Health Work was much too cramped, and the clinics so largely attended in connection

with tuberculosis and maternity and child welfare work were so overcrowded that it was considered necessary to provide more accommodation if the work was to be done efficiently. An arrangement was made with the Board of Guardians for a building at the Union, the alteration of which at the end of the year had almost approached completion.

The new premises will give much greater air space and more light for carrying on the work of the department.

Moor Park Hospital.—The number of cases admitted during the year was 176 and details of admissions and discharges are given in the following table :—

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS DURING 1920.

DISEASE.	Patients in Hospital, 1st January, 1920	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining in Hospital, 31st Dec, 1920.
Scarlet Fever ...	15	107	128	1	14
Diphtheria ...	2	25	25	2	—
Enteric Fever... ..	2	8	6	4	—
Tuberculosis ...	7	36	29	7	7
Totals	27	176	168	14	21

The total number of days spent in hospital by patients during the year was 9,022 or an average duration of 51.2 days per patient.

The vans for the removal of infected clothing and bedding, and the return of disinfected articles made 361 journeys, and the number of days that the disinfecter was in use amounted to 197 days. The number of articles of clothing disinfected during the year was 2,128.

Smallpox Accommodation.—The Council have no accommodation of their own for the isolation of cases of smallpox, but have a temporary arrangement with the Earsdon Joint Hospital Board dated 13th November, 1919, whereby persons suffering from smallpox will be admitted to their hospital if there is sufficient room and accommodation. Prior to the war it was intended to build a new infectious diseases hospital at Balkwell, and use the present infectious diseases hospital at Moor Park for the accommodation of smallpox. It is hoped that in the near future this plan may be carried out.

Local Acts, Adoptive Acts, etc.—A summary of these will be found at the beginning of the report.

Bacteriological Laboratory.—The number and nature of specimens examined since the laboratory was opened will be seen from the following table—

YEAR.	Diphtheria.		Phthisis.		Typhoid Fever.		Ringworm.		Miscellaneous	Totals
	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—		
1907	36	53	10	24	4	2	—	—	5	134
1908	44	74	3	16	7	5	—	—	2	151
1909	48	157	7	17	8	9	14	—	20	280
1910	80	201	24	46	4	17	169	32	17	599
1911	71	227	28	35	27	23	160	55	19	645
1912	78	169	48	75	6	25	106	38	26	571
1913	94	254	53	177	21	22	105	39	13	778
1914	122	367	61	225	53	77	12	7	8	932
1915	83	314	68	166	100	88	13	4	5	841
1916	116	329	93	150	47	74	1	—	2	815
1917	37	199	66	210	24	26	—	—	8	570
1918	53	218	80	211	14	27	7	1	2	613
1919	30	189	44	154	9	24	4	—	1	455
1920	45	300	51	266	3	21	12	1	1	709

Specimens from suspected cases of venereal diseases, other morbid material and animal inoculations are performed at the Durham College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

HOUSING.

GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Through the courtesy of the Borough Surveyor I am enabled to give tables showing the total number of tenements and houses erected since the census of 1911. The first table shows year by year the number of houses with the number of rooms in each dwelling, and the second table shows the locality in which the dwellings have been erected. It will be seen that during the year 1920, 79 houses have been erected, 71 were provided under the Corporation Housing scheme and the remaining 8 were built by private enterprise. Of the dwellings built under the Corporation Housing scheme 42 were five-roomed houses in Collingwood Ward and 29 were four-roomed dwellings in Preston Ward.

REVISED LIST OF TENEMENTS ERECTED DURING THE YEARS 1911-1920.

Year.	Number of Rooms.										Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1911	10	12	8	8	1	...	...	...	39
1912	4	9	19	9	2	2	...	...	2	47
1913	10	3	4	11	5	...	...	...	...	33
1914	6	2	20	7	4	...	...	...	39
1915	6	6	6	...	1	1	...	...	20
1916	4	6	5	...	...	...	...	15
1917	2	...	...	...	...	2
1918
1919	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	6
1920	35	43	1	...	...	...	...	79
Totals	14	34	84	105	32	8	1	...	2	280

DWELLINGS ERECTED DURING YEARS 1911-1920 ALLOCATED TO WARDS.

Wards.	No. of Rooms in Dwelling.										Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Central
Collingwood	1	42	1	...	1	...	...	45
Dockwray	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Linskill	17	14	29	26	3	...	...	...	89
Milbourn	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Percy...	2	2
Preston	8	65	34	5	5	...	...	...	117
Rudyard
Trinity	14	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Totals	14	34	84	105	32	8	1	...	2	280

At the census of 1911, the total number of houses in the district was 12,783 and if 280 houses be added, being the number built since the last census, we have a total of 13,063. 11,600 may be scheduled as working class houses. The estimated shortage of houses required for the needs of the district was 1,746.

Overcrowding is very prevalent but as new houses are provided this will gradually abate.

Fitness of Houses.—The general standard of houses varies with the district ; the number of houses which are not and cannot be made fit is 87 and the number seriously defective but which may be made habitable is 108. The cause of unfitness is mainly due to dampness, bad ventilation and general dilapidation. Many of these houses have privy-ashpits and pail privies, which through improper use and leakage cause a nuisance. These premises are kept under observation and are made as habitable as possible until alternative accommodation can be found. Houses found to be defective are reported monthly to the Housing Sub-Committee for their consideration.

Unhealthy areas.—During 1919 seven areas which were found to be congested and insanitary have been scheduled as unhealthy areas, and at the time of the first inspection the following are the particulars obtained :

Area.	Area in sq. yards (approximately).				Population (approximately).
Duke Street	6357	322
Pant Street	1668	196
Queen Street	994	85
Clive Street	6543	304
Percy Square	1632	104
Nancy's Yard, Cullercoats	383	22
High Row, Percy Main	4280	112

Bye-laws.—No difficulty has been experienced with regard to the operation of existing bye-laws relating to houses, houses let in lodgings and to tents, vans, sheds, etc.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

STATISTICS.

1.—GENERAL

(1) Estimated population	...	...	...	60,541
(2) General Death-rate	...	...	...	15.84
(3) Death-rate from tuberculosis	...	...	...	1.78
(4) Infantile mortality	...	...	...	92
(5) Number of dwelling houses of all classes	...	...	...	13,063
(6) Number of working-class dwelling houses	...	...	...	11,600
(7) Number of new working-class houses erected	...	...	...	79

2.—UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

1.—Inspection.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts.)	... ..	1,217
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	... ..	644
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	... ..	87
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	... ..	1,132

2.—Remedy of defects without Service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers.	588
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3.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	133
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit		
(a) by owners	... ..	13
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners		None
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	...	None.

B. Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	154
--	--------	-----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied—

(a) by owners	...	...	...	...	...	113
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners						None.

C. Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of closing Orders None.

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made None.

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit None.

(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made None.

(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders None.

3.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a), Part 1, or (b), Part 2, of the Act of 1890 :—

Particulars of these will be found on page 39.

Number of houses not complying with the building bye-laws erected with consent of Local Authority under section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919.

None.

Staff engaged on housing work with, briefly, the duties of each officer

One Inspector (part time) who makes a systematic house-to-house inspection of poorer parts of Borough.

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

I.—Inspection (Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.)

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries) ...	140		
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	366		
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)... ..	Nil.		
Total...	506		

2.—Defects Found.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	6	6		
Want of Ventilation	—	—		
Overcrowding	—	—		
Sanitary Accommodation {	insufficient	5	2	
	unsuitable or defective	6	4	
	not separate for sexes	—	—	
Other Matters	2	2		
Total...	19	14		

3.—Home Work.

Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.

	Lists.
Lists received from Employers sending twice in the year—	0

4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1).					Number. (2).
The most important Workshops are :—					
Important classes of work- shops, such as workshop bakehouses may be enu- merated here.	Bakers	...	...	...	18
	Engineers...	...	...	...	12
	Fish Curers	...	...	..	27
	Joiners	...	...	...	21
	Milliners and Dressmakers	...	...	...	20
	Shoemakers	...	...	...	13
	Tailors	...	...	...	23
	Other Trades	...	...	...	89
Total number of Workshops on Register					223

5.—Other Matters.

Class (1).	Number (2).
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. In- spectors as remedial under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (S. 5) ...	<div>Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors</div> <div>19 None.</div>
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
In use at the end of the year...	None.

List of Workshops on the Register at the end of
the year.

Basket Makers	1	Engineers	... .. 12	Patent Fire Lighter	
Bakers	18	Farriers	... .. 2	Manufacturers ...	1
Boiler Makers...	1	Fish Curers	... .. 27	Paint Manufacturers ..	2
Boat Builders ...	1	Gas Manufacturers	... .. 1	Photographers	... 5
Bicycle Repairers	... 2	Hosiers	2	Picture Framers	.. 1	
Biscuit Manufacturers	1	Ice Manufacturers	... .. 2	Perfumers	... .. 1
Blacksmiths	5	Jewellers	... .. 3	Plumbers	... .. 6
Block & Mast Makers..	1	Joiners	21	Printers	... .. 5
Brick Makers	1	Laundries	.. . 5	Rag Sorters	... .. 2
Cabinetmakers	... 2	Lead Manufacturers	... .. 1	Saddlers	... .. 1
Cartwrights	... 1	Metal Founders	... .. 3	Salt Packers	... .. 1
Coffee Grinders	... 2	Milliners	... .. 10	Sausage Makers	.. 1
Coach Builders	... 3	Mineral Water Makers	2	Shoemakers	.. 13	
Compass Adjusters	... 1	Net Makers	.. ... 2	Tailors	23
Confectioners	1	Oil and Guano		Timber Merchants	... 7	
Dressmakers	... .. 10	Manufacturers	... .. 1	Tinsmiths	... .. 3
Drysalters	... .. 1	Patent Soap		Upholsterers	... .. 2
Dyers	1	Manufacturers	... .. 1	Waggoners	... .. 1
					Total	... 223

ANALYSES OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

Articles Analysed.	No. of Samples Analysed.	Result of Analysis.			Extent of Adulteration or Contamination.	Action taken.
		Gen.	Adul.	Contam.		
Milk	106	77	19	10	<p>(1) Contained dirt, partly dung, 5 parts per 100,000</p> <p>(2) Contained dirt, partly dung, 5 parts per 100,000</p> <p>(3) Contained dirt, partly dung, 5 parts per 100,000</p> <p>(4) Contained dirt, partly dung, 8 parts per 100,000</p> <p>(5) Contained dirt, partly dung, 5 parts per 100,000</p> <p>(6) Deficient in Non-fatty solids 6.6 per cent. ...</p> <p>(7) Deficient in Non-fatty solids 7.4 per cent. and milk fat 15 per cent. ...</p> <p>(8) Deficient in milk fat 6.6 per cent. ...</p> <p>(9) Deficient in Non-fatty solids 7.9 per cent. and milk fat 11.6 per cent. ...</p> <p>(10) Deficient in Non fatty solids 4.8 per cent. and milk fat 10.0 per cent. ...</p> <p>(11) Deficient in Non-fatty solids 7.6 per cent ...</p> <p>(12) Deficient in Non-fatty solids 2.2 per cent. and milk fat 10.0 per cent. ...</p> <p>(13) Contained dirt, partly dung, 3 parts per 100,000</p> <p>(14) Contained dirt, partly dung, 2.5 parts per 100,000</p> <p>(15) Contained dirt, partly dung, 2.0 parts per 100,000</p> <p>(16) Contained dirt, partly dung, 2.0 parts per 100,000</p> <p>(17) Contained dirt, partly dung, 2.5 parts per 100,000</p> <p>(18) Deficient in milk-fat 5.0 per cent. ...</p> <p>(19) Deficient in milk-fat 8.3 per cent. ...</p> <p>(20) Deficient in milk-fat 3.3 per cent. ...</p> <p>(21) Deficient in milk-fat 8.5 per cent. ...</p> <p>(22) Deficient in milk-fat 6.6 per cent. ...</p>	<p>Farmer fined £10 and costs</p> <p>Cautioned by Health Committee.</p> <p>Case dismissed on payment of costs.</p> <p>Cautioned by Health Committee.</p> <p>Case dismissed on payment of costs.</p> <p>Case dismissed.</p> <p>Farmer fined £5.</p> <p>Farmer fined £5.</p> <p>No action taken</p> <p>No action taken.</p> <p>No action taken.</p> <p>No action taken.</p> <p>No action taken.</p> <p>Cautioned by Health Committee.</p> <p>Cautioned by Health Committee.</p> <p>Cautioned by Health Committee.</p> <p>Cautioned by Health Committee.</p> <p>Cautioned by Health Committee.</p>

Whisky ...	...	3	3	...	...	(23) Deficient in milk-fat 10.0 per cent.	...	Case dismissed.
Preserved Cream	...	3	3	...	...	(24) Deficient in Non-fatty solids 4.2 per cent	...	Cautioned by Health Committee.
Packet Farm Eggs	...	1	1	...	...	(25) Deficient in milk-fat 16.6 per cent.	...	Case dismissed.
Cakoma...	...	1	1	...	...	(26) Deficient in milk-fat 1.6 per cent.	...	Cautioned by Health Committee.
Margarine ...	...	15	15	...	...	(27) Deficient in milk-fat 5.0 per cent.	...	Case dismissed.
Granulated Sugar	...	1	...	1	...	(28) Deficient in milk-fat 20.0 per cent.	...	Case dismissed on payment of costs
						(29) Deficient in milk-fat 15.0 per cent.	...	
INFORMAL SAMPLES.								
Lard ...	...	17	17	...	...	(30) Contained 6.3 per cent. of common salt	...	No action taken as wholesaler replaced trader's stock.
Baking Powder	...	2	2	...	...	
Tinned milk ...	...	3	3	...	...	
Corn Flour ...	...	2	1	1	...	(31) Found to be ground maize not corn flour	...	No action taken, as wholesaler replaced trader's stock.
Butter ...	...	2	2	...	...	
Cake Mixture ...	...	2	2	...	...	
Jelly ...	...	1	1	...	...	
Tapioca	...	1	1	...	...	
White Pepper	...	1	1	...	...	
Mustard ...	...	1	1	...	...	
Cutsard Powder	...	1	1	...	...	
Egg Powder ...	...	1	1	...	...	
Self Raising Flower	...	1	1	...	...	
Ground Rice ...	...	1	1	...	...	
Dripping ...	...	1	1	...	...	
Lardine ...	...	1	1	...	...	
Packet Suet ...	...	1	1	...	...	
Creagmola ...	...	1	1	...	...	
Totals ...	...	170	139	21	10			

A Summary of Nuisances dealt with by Notice under the Public Health Acts and Bye-laws.

NATURE OF NUISANCES DEALT WITH AND WORK REQUIRED TO BE DONE.

NUISANCES.	Notices served under Public Health Act.		Notices served under Housing, Town Planning, etc., Acts.	
	Informal.	Statutory.	Informal.	Statutory.
Obstructed and defective drains and gullies	113	16	1	...
Defective privies and w.c's ...	167	39	176	45
Defective w.c. cisterns, pipes, etc. ...	7	4	1	1
Defective spouting, eaves, etc. ...	66	13	109	17
Defective walls, floors and ceilings of rooms	139	41	188	34
Cleanse dirty yards, privies, etc. ...	22	...	...	...
Defective surfaces of yards ...	16	6	25	5
No water supply to w.c's ...	7	4	1	...
Cleanse dirty rooms... ...	7	1	...	...
Dirty and defective washhouses... ...	27	10	26	4
Accumulations of refuse or manure ...	13	3	3	...
Defective and obstructed scullery sinks ...	17	3	...	...
Defective chimneys ...	58	14	97	14
Defective roofs of buildings ...	122	43	129	15
Defective doors ...	31	12	58	17
Dirty passages and staircases ...	5	1	36	7
Defective windows ...	63	14	127	21
Obstructed w.c's ...	12	2	...	...
Provide dustbin ...	4	2	2	1
Defective rain water tanks ...	1	...	1	...
Defective staircases and passages ...	64	18	139	32
No water supply to premises ...	9	4	9	...
Provide additional W.C.s ...	9	...	...	...
Nuisance from Fowls and Animals ...	2	...	...	...
Damp Walls ...	41	17	41	3
Insufficient ventilation ...	3	1	1	1
Dirty bakehouses or factories ...	11	...	...	...
W.C's in workshops, etc., not separate ...	3	...	...	...
Defective yard walls ...	4	2	2	2
Nuisance from stable ...	1	1	...	...
No washhouses for tenements ...	...	...	...	...
Defective sanitary pails ...	2280	741	...	...
Defective pail recess doors ...	816	94	...	...
No urine guards on privy seats... ...	1375	...	...	...
Privy ashpit conversions under P.H.A.A. 1907, Sec. 39 (4) ...	...	99	...	...
Totals ...	5515	1205	1172	219

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1920 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-correct'd Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1911	59008	1672	1653	28.0	963	16.4	74	38	204	123	927	15.7
1912	59809	1752	1734	28.9	1001	16.7	83	39	177	102	957	16.0
1913	60601	1766	1748	28.3	974	16.7	76	53	215	123	951	15.6
1914	60688	1753	1736	28.6	1038	17.1	93	47	230	132	992	16.3
1915	58199	1573	1549	26.6	1103	18.9	129	59	211	136	1038	17.8
1916	57199	1599	1573	25.2	1071	18.7	151	48	191	121	968	16.9
1917	57591	1441	1416	22.05	936	16.2	103	67	167	117	895	15.5
1918	55758	1471	1471	23.5	1 99	21.5	141	83	169	114	1141	20.4
1919	58007	1625	1613	26.5	1150	19.8	132	43	200	123	1064	18.3
1920	60541	1955	1947	32.1	1930	18.7	125.	51	180	92	956	15.8

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 4,288.

Total population at all ages, 58,816.	} At Census of 1911.
Number of inhabited houses, 12,783.	
Average number of persons per family, 4.5.	

TABLE II.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1920.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.									TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.											65 and upwards.
Malaria	10	...	...	...	1	7	1	1	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	10	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	1	5	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Puerperal Fever	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
Ophthalmic Neonatorum	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	1	2	7	2	4	2	9	4	...
Scarlet Fever	140	...	23	101	10	1	...	17	27	21	22	10	8	7	9	19	107	...
Diphtheria	51	1	8	34	7	1	...	2	11	3	15	1	15	...	...	4	25	...
Erysipelas	33	2	...	5	4	7	...	3	2	9	5	5	...	2	3	4	...	...
Pneumonia	146	12	29	15	11	50	19	12	20	20	10	23	5	24	21	11	...	...
Influenzal Pneumonia	36	1	...	4	7	19	2	2	5	6	3	4	...	5	6	5	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	129	...	8	23	23	58	15	11	13	19	9	18	11	6	27	15	74	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	49	2	12	26	5	3	1	3	7	3	5	10	4	2	9	6	5	...
Totals	639	47	85	211	70	154	53	60	88	80	74	78	43	52	79	72	219	...

Moor Park Hospital (Infectious) ... 140 cases.
do. (Tuberculosis) ... 36 "
Stannington Sanatorium ... 7 "
Woodburn do. ... 17 "
Barrasford do. ... 19 "
Total cases 219

Total available beds at Moor Park Isolation Hospital ... 56
Number of Infectious Diseases that can be concurrently treated 4

Sanatoria :—Stannington, Northumberland (4 beds).
Woodburn, Fdinburgh (4 beds).
Barrasford, Northumberland (5 beds).
Moor Park Hospital, near North Shields (8 beds).

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Age at Death during the Year 1920.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the Subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non- Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Causes { Certified ...	922	165	39	37	47	46	148	192	248	281
{ Uncertified ...	34	15	...	1	..	2	1	7	8	2
Enteric Fever ...	6	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	4
Measles ...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	6	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2
Influenza ...	24	...	1	2	1	1	10	4	5	6
Erysipelas ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	80	...	2	3	8	17	37	11	2	33
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	12	...	3	2	2	4	1	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	17	2	1	2	6	...	4	1	1	...
Cancer, malignant disease ...	65	...	...	...	...	...	6	31	28	14
Rheumatic Fever ...	7	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	2	1
Meningitis ...	6	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1
Organic Heart Disease ...	68	1	...	1	2	4	10	23	27	16
Bronchitis ...	90	25	11	5	...	...	4	17	28	17
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	107	26	9	8	4	2	22	16	20	20
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ...	13	3	...	1	1	...	...	4	4	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	22	16	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	2
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1
Alcoholism ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Nephritis and Bright's Disease..	34	...	1	...	1	1	3	16	12	8
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	9	...	...	...	..	1	8	...	...	5
Congenital Debility and Mal- formation, including Prema- ture Birth. ...	70	69	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	21	1	1	4	2	...	2	9	2	13
Suicides ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Other Defined Diseases ..	261	28	1	5	9	13	32	52	121	119
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	20	2	1	...	1	2	2	10	2	3
TOTALS ...	956	180	39	38	47	48	149	199	256	283
Sub-Entries (included in above figures :—										
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Locomotor Ataxia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Pneumonia (Lobar)	27	...	1	1	1	...	12	8	4	7
Specific Disease	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
General Paralysis	3	..	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1

TABLE IIIA.

Causes of Deaths during the Year 1920.

Allocated to the Wards in which they occurred.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	WARDS.									
	All Ages.	Central.	Collingwood	Dockwray.	Linskill.	Milbourn	Percy.	Preston.	Rudyerd.	Trinity.
All Causes { Certified... ..	922	84	87	145	105	122	86	93	115	85
{ Uncertified	34	4	3	10	1	6	4	1	3	2
Enteric Fever... ..	6	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...
Measles	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	6	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	...
Diphtheria and Croup... ..	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Influenza	24	1	2	5	1	3	...	5	5	2
Erysipelas	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Phthisis(Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	80	6	8	11	6	12	7	6	15	9
Tuberculous Meningitis	12	1	2	1	1	2	2	...	2	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	17	...	2	1	2	6	2	1	2	1
Cancer, malignant disease	65	5	5	11	9	7	10	9	3	6
Rheumatic Fever	7	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	...
Meningitis	6	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1
Organic Heart Disease	68	10	9	7	5	8	11	4	8	6
Bronchitis	90	11	6	13	10	12	4	12	15	7
Pneumonia (all forms)... ..	107	14	15	18	4	17	10	6	12	11
Other diseases of respiratory organs	13	1	...	2	3	1	3	...	2	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	22	1	...	3	...	10	...	2	3	3
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Alcoholism	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	34	1	2	7	7	4	1	4	5	3
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition...	9	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	3
Congenital Debility and Malformation,including Premature Birth	70	6	2	21	5	11	3	7	6	9
Violent Deaths,excluding Suicide	21	4	5	3	4	1	1	...	2	1
Suicide	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other Defined Diseases	261	20	26	40	40	27	28	32	28	20
Diseases ill-defined or unknown...	20	3	1	4	4	...	2	...	4	2
TOTALS	956	88	90	155	106	128	90	94	118	87
Sub-Entries included in above figures :—										
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Locomotor Ataxia	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (Lobar)	27	1	10	4	2	5	...	2	2	1
Specific Disease	5	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ceneral Paralysis	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...

TABLE IV.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1920.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 9 Months.	9 Months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All causes :—										
Certified	35	13	8	4	60	30	32	22	20	164
Uncertified	8	1	...	...	9	3	1	1	2	16
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	4
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	1
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Convulsions	4	2	...	2	8	3	2	1	1	15
Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	2	...	2	9	5	2	7	25
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	...	...	...	1	3	7	9	6	26
Diarrhoea ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
Enteritis	1	...	...	..	1	1	5	3	3	13
Gastritis	1	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	2
Syphilis	1	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	5
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital Malformations	1	2	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	5
Premature Birth	27	5	3	...	35	1	1	...	...	37
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	5	1	2	1	9	8	5	1	...	23
Other Causes ... ..	...	4	...	...	4	4	1	3	1	13
Influenza ... ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
Totals	43	14	8	4	69	33	33	23	22	180

Nett Births in the year :—Legitimate, 1,860 : Illegitimate, 87.

 Nett Deaths in year of { Legitimate infants, 161.
 { Illegitimate do. 19.

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TABLE IV_A.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1920

Allocated to the Wards in which they occurred.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	WARDS.									
	Total Deaths under 1 Year.	Central.	Collingwood.	Dockwray.	Linskill	Milbourn.	Percy.	Preston.	Rudyard.	Trinity.
{ Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Chickenpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Whooping Cough	4	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...
{ Diphtheria and Croup... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
{ Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Abdominal Tuberculous	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	15	1	2	5	...	4	...	2	1	...
Laryngitis	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	25	7	...	3	2	5	1	2	3	2
Pneumonia (all forms)... ..	26	6	3	9	...	4	1	..	1	2
{ Diarrhoea	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
{ Enteritis	13	1	1	1	...	6	...	1	2	1
Gastritis	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	5	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	2	...	...	..	1	..	1	...	..	...
{ Congenital Malformations	5	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...
{ Premature Birth	37	1	1	7	1	10	1	5	5	6
{ Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	23	5	1	11	4	...	1	1	...	...
{ Other Causes... ..	13	...	1	1	4	...	1	2	...	4
Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Deaths	180	23	12	43	12	37	8	15	15	15
Births ... ..	...	207	234	291	198	223	158	172	219	233
Infantile Mortality Rate ... ..	...	111	51	147	60	165	50	87	68	64